



Anopheles punctipennis Biology

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The larvae of *Anopheles punctipennis* are found in a large variety of aquatic habitats, including ponds, temporary pools, springs, pools in intermittent streams, borrow pits, roadside puddles, wheel ruts in muddy roads, hog wallows, eddies along the margins of flowing streams, and in rain-water barrels and other artificial containers. The species seems to prefer cool, clear water, particularly in hill streams.

The females feed mostly after dusk but will attack man during the daytime in dense woodlands or in their daylight resting places. This mosquito is generally regarded as an out-door species and seldom enters dwellings in large numbers to feed. The adults rest during the daytime in hollow trees, culverts, underneath overhanging banks of streams, rock ledges, and in other similar, dark moist shelters. The species reaches its greatest abundance in the County in the early spring and late fall, being somewhat less abundant in midsummer. *Anopheles punctipennis* has been implicated in disease transmission and is considered to be of medium importance in the county.

REFERENCE

Carpenter, S. J. and W. J. LaCasse. 1955. Mosquitoes of North America (North of Mexico), University of California Press, Berkeley. 360 pp., 127 pl.